



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

CONNECTICUT—*Westport*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 4,000. Total deaths, 5, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended February 19, 1898. Estimated population, 41,500. Total deaths, 75, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; scarlet fever, 2, and diphtheria, 5.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 26, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 66 observers, indicate that inflammation of bowels, diarrhea, and intermittent fever increased, and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 117, measles at 58, scarlet fever at 39, diphtheria at 34, enteric fever at 33, whooping cough at 17, and smallpox at 1 place (Royal Oaks).

NEW JERSEY—*Hudson County*.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 370,608. Total deaths, 641, including phthisis pulmonalis, 60; enteric fever, 17; diphtheria and croup, 29; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 6, and whooping cough, 3.

NEW YORK.—Month of January, 1898. Reports to the State board of health, Albany, N. Y., from 152 cities, towns, and villages show a total of 10,500 deaths, including diphtheria and croup, 323; enteric fever, 122; measles, 112; scarlet fever, 123; phthisis pulmonalis, 1,051, and whooping cough, 44.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There were reported 9,632 deaths from all causes during the month, which is nearly identical with the number for January, 1897, the death rate being 17.00 per 1,000 population annually, against 17.25 a year ago. The number of deaths in early life and also from zymotic diseases is less, especially the former. The average mortality in January for ten years has been 10,500, 28 per cent of the deaths having occurred under the age of five years, against 25 this month, and 12.5 per cent from zymotic diseases against 10 this month. Compared with the preceding month, the death rate in December was 16.75, there having been 400 fewer deaths, and both the infant and the zymotic mortality were relatively the same as this month. All the zymotic diseases caused somewhat fewer deaths except scarlet fever and measles, which increased. There was an increase of 200 deaths from acute respiratory diseases, and a moderate increase in deaths reported from diseases of the digestive, urinary, circulatory, and nervous systems, in all amounting to 160 deaths. From these latter causes of death there was a small increase over the number reported in January, 1897, and, while that from acute respiratory diseases is the same as then, it may be estimated that grippe, which has been reported from all parts of the State, and which usually swells these mortalities, has caused an increase in the number of deaths by about 400; it was the estimated cause of 200 deaths in December, and 300 in January, 1897. Acute respiratory diseases caused 600 less than the average number of deaths for January for ten years, during which month for that period grippe has been actively prevalent. Consumption likewise caused less than the average mortality, but the same

as last month and in January, 1897. Diseases of the digestive, urinary, and circulatory systems are alone credited with causing a mortality above the average. Diphtheria caused 322 deaths, the least number for January in ten years by nearly one-half the average for that period and less than the average of the twelve months of 1897; it was the cause of nearly 4 per cent of the mortality in urban parts of the State and little over 1 per cent of the rural mortality. Scarlet fever and measles alone of zymotic diseases show an increase, the former limited to the maritime district, the latter of more general distribution.

Numerous localities report the prevalence of epidemic jaundice.

Yonkers.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 41,000. Total deaths, 51, including phthisis pulmonalis, 7; enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and diphtheria, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of January, 1898. Reports to the State board of health from 23 towns having an aggregate population of 126,000 (white, 71,639; colored, 55,021), show a total of 162 deaths (white, 69; colored, 93), including phthisis pulmonalis, 20; enteric fever, 5; measles, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Plymouth*.—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 15,000. Total deaths, 16, including enteric fever, 1, and diphtheria, 2.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, 30,000. Total deaths, 32, including phthisis pulmonalis, 4, and enteric fever, 1.

Petersburg.—Month of February, 1898. Estimated population, white, 12,000; colored, 13,000; total, 25,000. Deaths, white, 18; colored, 34, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and croup, 2.